

THE MINING JOURNAL.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCE OF COPPER MINES AT HOME AND ABROAD, WITH AMOUNT OF SALES,
PRICES OF METAL, &c.

FROM 20TH JUNE, 1843, TO 30TH JUNE, 1844.

Date.	Ore.	Copper.	Amount of Ore.	Average price per ton.	Average per ton.	Short copper.	Coke.	Weekly prod. ton.	Differences between metal and low stand.		Av. price per ton.
									stand.	low stand.	
JULY.	4673	260	20,456	9	5	9	6	25	107	18	2632 .. 34,114 10 8. 16 7 6
13.	3893	397	0	16,288	12	8	6	6	185	5	2724 .. 45,192 3 8. 12 8 1
20.	3665	328	1	16,387	8	9	5	5	163	15	3865 .. 32,923 3 8. 12 8 1
27.	3666	363	2	17,019	19	9	6	6	107	4	3822 .. 34,515 3 8. 12 8 1
AUG.	3199	356	17	15,376	3	6	4	15	106	11	1112 .. 14,817 10 8. 13 6 6
16.	3564	363	2	13,063	19	9	5	6	103	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
22.	3460	132	1	8,034	6	5	3	13	20	7	1863 .. 25,321 10 8. 13 19 1
28.	3583	379	1	11,891	7	6	4	13	103	17	3693 .. 31,750 10 8. 13 7 7
SEPT.	4455	336	3	22,760	15	6	5	1	104	3	3693 .. 31,750 10 8. 13 7 7
7.	3774	562	17	16,159	16	6	5	7	104	10	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
13.	3598	267	15	16,231	9	6	5	11	105	11	1863 .. 25,321 10 8. 13 19 1
19.	3634	363	4	16,792	19	8	3	6	106	14	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
OCT.	5. 3614	316	3	14,893	19	8	3	9	106	8	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
12.	3679	373	10	19,384	19	8	3	6	107	11	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
18.	3632	146	1	10,310	1	6	3	8	106	1	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
24.	3649	199	2	14,076	16	6	5	9	106	1	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
NOV.	5. 3739	269	19	22,210	18	6	5	16	105	13	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
11.	3694	364	11	16,548	18	6	5	9	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
17.	3623	378	10	21,313	9	6	5	17	103	1	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
23.	3639	361	8	20,017	9	6	5	18	107	3	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
DEC.	5. 3699	307	9	16,883	15	6	5	16	106	13	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
14.	3726	243	8	16,096	19	6	5	13	105	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
20.	3680	149	15	16,644	7	6	5	13	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
26.	3697	304	8	15,526	9	6	5	15	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
JAN.	5. 4139	319	13	34,607	19	8	5	19	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
11.	3699	317	6	16,489	1	6	5	10	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
17.	3678	319	9	16,084	6	5	3	17	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
23.	3640	243	9	16,479	19	8	5	14	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
FEB.	5. 3486	169	12	18,958	9	6	5	13	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
8.	3614	258	18	36,194	17	8	5	18	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
14.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	3197	165	15	19,000	9	6	5	18	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
26.	3679	364	2	36,136	11	8	5	19	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
MARCH.	5. 4133	333	19	34,506	19	8	5	12	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
11.	3696	362	8	18,000	8	6	5	13	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
17.	3699	363	3	15,131	7	8	5	13	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
23.	3681	359	10	16,138	8	6	5	13	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
APRIL.	5. 3616	361	17	14,660	13	6	5	12	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
11.	3690	316	6	15,581	17	8	5	14	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
17.	3695	155	4	11,190	9	6	5	13	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
23.	3635	329	3	16,430	13	6	5	13	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
MAY.	5. 4153	260	4	20,748	8	6	4	19	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
11.	3711	353	9	17,519	19	6	4	13	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
17.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	3603	350	9	16,381	16	8	4	18	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
29.	3679	363	10	16,273	18	8	3	13	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
JUNE.	5. 3673	360	18	14,347	16	8	3	13	102	17	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 12 8 1
11.	3699	329	10	15,500	9	8	3	10	102	18	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 11 8 2
17.	3693	150	9	16,416	18	8	3	11	102	18	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 11 8 2
23.	3640	351	8	15,983	8	8	3	14	102	18	3660 .. 46,446 3 8. 11 8 2
29.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19,667	11,369	3	918,336	19	8	8	9	24	102	17	6130 SWANSEA 3 8. 12 8 4

PAYNE'S PATENT PROCESS FOR PRESERVING AND

IMPROVING WOOD.—RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND JOINERS, ARE REQUESTED TO

INVESTIGATE THE ABOVE.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.—Applications for Licenses to

PAINTE AND LODGE,

WHITEHORN WHARF, CANON-SROW WESTMINSTER,

(FLEETWOOD-ON-WYRE, LANCASHIRE, WIRRAL, CHeshire, and other places,

are immediately submitted to

TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, MINING

AGENTS, IRONMasters, and OTHERS REQUIRING FINE GREASE

FOR MACHINERY AND AXLES OF every description.—JOSEPH PAYNE'S IMPROVED ANTI-FRICTION GREASES in either form or machine and sales of

every kind whose composition is kept up to the metal used, non-

greasy, and perfectly prepared to be used in the metal itself, non-

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LAW OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.
REMARKS AND MEMORANDA ON THE PUBLIC ACT 7 & 8 VIC., c. 110,
REGULATING THE FORMATION OF ALL FUTURE COMPANIES.
BY A CHANCERY BARRISTER.

The Act is to operate on the 1st of November, 1844, as regards all companies commencing their formation over after that date (see, 1); but it is to apply partially, so far as it can be made to do so, to companies begun to be formed after Sept. 5, 1844, the passing of the Act (see, 6); also it affects existing companies, but to an immaterial extent.

The word company is to include by this Act every joint-stock company, or other institution (see, 3).

The term joint stock company is, by sec. 1, to comprehend every Partnership, whose capital is divided, or agreed to be so, into shares, which are transferable without the express consent of all the co-partners; and where the partners are more than twenty-five in number at any time. Also, it includes every

ASSURANCE COMPANY, whose business in any way involves the estimation of the duration of life, or risk from fire, storm, collision, or dangers at sea, or on voyage—whether such company or institution be enrolled under the Friendly Society Acts or not, or Mutual Societies or not—provided the sum of £200, be not the maximum amount transacted by them. Also, it includes every

INVESTMENT of the nature of an Assurance Company.

But the Act does not apply to Scotland, except to such companies as flourish as shall have a place of business elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

Also, the Act does not apply to Scotland, except to such companies as flourish as shall have a place of business elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

ASSURANCE PARTNERSHIPS, formed by Irish Acts (see, 6).

BANKING COMPANIES (see, 2).

BURGESS BUILDING SOCIETIES, duly enrolled under Friendly Society Acts (see, 3).

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, duly enrolled (see, 3).

MINING COMPANIES, or Mining Partnerships, of any kind whatever, if on the principle commonly called the cost-book principle—
RENTALS (see, 3).

IRONWORKERS INVESTIGATORS (see, 2).

Now does the Act apply to any company which, from its object, must have a special Act of Parliament to authorise its proceedings—such, for example, as for executing any aqueduct, archway, bridge, canal, cut, dock, ferry, harbour, navigation, pier, port, railway, reservoir, tunnel, water-work (see, 2).

Having given the meaning which particular words are to have, such words when used hereafter are to convey the technical meaning above given to them.

As regards companies existing on the 1st of November, 1844, the Act as far affects them, that it renders it an imperative duty on each of them to register, within three months from that date (by the aid of the directors or persons having the management of the affairs of the company), the following particulars, in the form of a "Return," to have given, and no company of any sort is exempted, except of the nature mentioned above, and of those the following are required to register—namely, Incorporated Companies, or privileged by Letters Patent, or established by virtue of a Deed of Settlement, or of any other instrument, or by virtue of any authority whatever, or in any other way whatever (see, 3).—The word *must* is to mean, for the purposes of the Act, calendar month, in all cases (see, 3).

The form of the Return is this—

RECEIVED, under power to the Royal Mint Companies Registration and Registration Act, 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 110, dated 10 Oct.—The registration of certain particulars, name of the company, business, &c.

Name of the Company. Business or purpose. Place of business, with branch offices, if any.

This schedule is referred to in the above section (30) as schedule I; but the Act is clearly wrong in that point, as common sense above schedule G (the one above given) is the proper one—for schedule I is located in the Act "Certificates of Share."

On such a Return being registered, every such company can have or demand a Certificate of Registration, showing the company has no registered, and without paying any fee (see, 3).

If the above Return be not made within three calendar months from the 1st of November, 1844, a sum, not exceeding £100, is to be levied by the company (see, 3).

Also, such such existing company, as required to register, may (but is not required to) require its Deed or Deeds of Settlement, if such deed or deeds be of the nature required by the Act for future companies; but if such deed or deeds be not of such nature, or if the company be so formed that the provisions of the Act for future companies cannot be made to apply to the company without altering the structure of the company, then the deed or deeds of the company, and the character of the company, may be changed, and made conformable to this Act, with the consent of those founders or members and value of the shareholders, unconnected for the purpose, and application may be made to the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to know what modification of the deed or deeds the said committee will be content with; and on such company being so modified as required by the committee, or on any company now existing showing that it is in fact as formed as to be conformable to this Act, then a Certificate of Complete Registration is to be given to the said company, and such certificate is to incorporate the company (if not incorporated) from the date of the certificate, and, if already incorporated, then the benefits and advantages of this Act are secured from the date of the certificate (see, 3).

On a company formed before the 1st of November, 1844, complying with the Act, a fee of £1, at most, is necessary to obtain the above certificate, and also a fee of £1, additional to consist of every tenth value of the capital, as shown by the deed, or other special documents (see, 3).

No Incorporated Companies are now allowed the privilege of modifying (see, 3).

It however, any company be formed, or begun to be formed, after the passing of the Act (Novem., 1844), and before the operation of the Act (Novem., Nov. 1, 1845), then this Act is to apply proportionately to all such companies, or for so long as the Act can be made to do so (see, 3).

As tenth values of the last, with respect to all others, are retained, so also is the tenth of the Royal Mint Companies.

We extract the following observations from the House of Commons—

A very important bill passed by the Royal Assent on December, the 1st last, entitled "An Act for the Registration, Incorporation, and Registration of Joint Stock Companies," the object of which is to bring under the eye of Government of joint stock companies, and to prevent the establishment of companies with large working assets and potential resources, whereby power with the proceeds of a large sum of money can be derived of their assets, and reduced to great distress. There are eight sections to the Act, with several schedules annexed. It has been introduced from the 1st last, with respect to the objects to be secured by the registration of companies, and the regulation of the other powers for their protection, and all other provisions as to the expenses to which they are subjected, in the list of Resources next. The proceeds of the Act, an examination of which the committee have been pleased to be enabled to make before the registration of joint stock companies, being the sum-

£1,000,000, and subject to such complete registration to invest each company with the qualities and incidents of corporation, with some modifications, and subject to certain conditions and regulations, and also to prevent the establishment of any companies which shall not be duly constituted and regulated, according to the provisions of this Act. It is provided, that before any advertisement or like proceeding appears of an intended joint stock company (which term has a very large signification), a provisional registration shall take place in the "Registry Office," giving notice to particular, in order to guard against mere adventurers obtaining money from the public, and in the event of non-registration as described, the promoter to be liable to be fined £10. A complete registration is to take place before a company can act other than provisionally, and full information afforded respecting the deed of the company, &c. Partners and directors must in future hold shares in the company, under a penalty of £10, and the inspection of books is given to shareholders under certain by-laws, in order that the officers of companies may be ascertained, and any director or officer who shall negligently "do or omit any act" with intent to defraud the company or any shareholder therein, or falsely or fraudulently mislead, or fraudulently make any entries in the books of accounts or books of registry, or any document belonging to the company, then such director or other officer shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanour. The following provision has been framed to prevent fraudulent companies—Section 30. "And whereas no great injury has been inflicted upon the public by companies falsely pretending to be promoted or directed or managed by evasive or opulent persons; now, for the purpose of preventing such false pretences, be it enacted, with regard to every company or pretended company whatsoever, whether registered or not, and whether now existing or not, that if any person shall make any such false pretences, knowing the same to be false, in any advertisement or other paper, whether printed or written, and whether published in any newspaper, or handbill, or placard, or circular, that every such person shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding £10." By another provision, it is enacted, that if a judgment in law or decree, &c., cannot be enforced against a company, then it may be enforced against the person, property, and effects of a shareholder, who shall have his remedy against the company. Various penalties are prescribed; and by another provision the register of joint-stock companies is to make an annual report to the Privy Council of Trade, setting forth the particulars mentioned in the 29th section of the present Act, which report is to be laid before Parliament.

LEADERSHIP INVESTIGATORS (see, 2).

LOAN SECRETARIES, duly enrolled under Friendly Soc. Acts (see, 3).

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ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

SIR.—A friend of mine, who is a considerable shareholder (but not a director) in the above company, knowing that I have some acquaintance with the iron-trade and ironworks, has requested me to give him an opinion of the value of his investment, and has handed to me the directors' reports and the annual statements of accounts, from the formation of the company to the present time. It is probable that many of your readers may be shareholders in the Blaenavon Company—and the last report being circulated, (I believe unintentionally) accidentally to share incalculable shareholders, the result of my investigation may be as satisfactory to others as it has been to the party who supplied me with the documents.

I append, that the paid up capital of the company, in shares of £100 each, is £1,000,000, in addition to this, the incurred capital or mortgage, and loans at interest, amounts to

Making a total capital of £1,000,000.

The expenditure on the works has amounted to £1,000,000.

Val. Capital purchased £1,000,000.

Capital on old works 70,000.

Capital on new works 70,000.

The estimated value of the works is £107,000.

The sum owing by the company (including of interest) are £100,000.

The date owing to the company are closed.

The shares are £100, each; when the iron trade was good they bore a premium of £10, per share—during the extreme depression of the iron trade they were sold at £80, discount, or £2 per share; they are now, I believe, £10, per share. The question put to me is, what are they worth—not in the market, but to such an extent as to afford for the little work which they performed when compared with what hemp ropes would have done.

The cost of bringing large quantities of staff to the surface in all deep mines is a heavy item of expenditure, and any mode of lessening it that we possess, and that throughout the trial in question none of those casualties occurred by which ropes to all shafts are liable to be injured. It is, however, but justice to the parties who supplied us with the ropes, and who have acted with much liberality and fairness in making the experiment, that your readers should know, what is perfectly well known to Cornishmen, that neither the shaft in which the ropes worked, nor any other shaft in the country, is provided with guides for the buckets to run in, and consequently, they are liable to come in contact with each other. Some injury, no doubt, arises from this cause, and I think the wire ropes suffered from it, but not to such an extent as to afford for the little work which they performed when compared with what hemp ropes would have done.

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MINING IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CORNWALL.

SOUTH CARADON.—This may still be considered a good mine, although present prospects are not so bright as they have been, yet they have several very promising lodes but little explored, and may still expect to cut more by driving south, which is found rich in West Cornwall.

WEST CARADON.—This may now be considered a rich mine, which will speak for herself in the Ticketing Papers. This mine has been in active operation by the present company nearly four years; her engine-shaft is now six fathoms under the seventy fathoms level, with a good course of ore in it. The seventy fathoms levels east and west are found very productive, close to the large cross-courses, which they have availed themselves of the advantage of driving their cross-cuts on all the different levels. The sixty fathoms levels have been good for a considerable distance; they have also cut Menasse's lode, rich at this level—and a lode called Virtus's lode, at the seventeenth fathom level, which is two feet big, very good; this is four productive lodes not in this mine, and there are still lodes north and south unexplored. The fortunate shareholders in this mine may congratulate themselves on having such a rich concern.

CARADON CONSOLIDATION.—This is an adjoining set to West Caradon, immediately to the west, having the same lodes running through it from east to west, and may be considered a first-rate speculation.

GONOMENA MINE.—This is immediately to the north of West and South Caradon, having the same cross-courses of both mines running through the set, which the proprietors will avail themselves of the advantage of, in sinking shafts and driving cross-cuts. A cross-cut adit is in course of driving, to take up the top water before commencing the engine-shaft, in which they have cut four promising lodes, producing good stones of ore, at a depth of five fathoms. This is one of the best speculations in this district.

WHALEY NORMAN.—This is also a promising set, but very much contested. Could the shareholders of this concern agree with Hopewell and Wheal Pollard adventurers—if so, they would have a large promising set.

WHEAL POLLARD.—A very promising set, and can be worked by water-power to a considerable extent.

VERNLAND MINE.—This is a very extensive set, about a quarter of a mile south of Caradon. They have cut several lodes, some of which produce good promises, equal to say in the district; they are now driving an adit level, which will enable them to go down deeper in a short time.

CARADON COPPER MINE.—As it is called, but rather prematurely, as it may, for what the adventurers know, be a tin mine, or even no mine at all; at any rate, it is worth more to sell than it is to work.

EAST CARADON.—This mine is direct east of South Caradon, on the same lodes. Why not work the mine?—why stand idle in such a promising district?

TORRINGTON.—This mine is very extensive, having several promising lodes in it, producing some good ore. The engine, which has lately been erected, will enable them to try the mine to some considerable depth.

WHEAL GILL.—This mine is at present idle for want of water to work the large wheel. The last new wheel does not answer the purpose for which it was erected—it binges too close to the perpetual motion; if the engine had succeeded in this new plan, he certainly would have made a great discovery.

MARKE VALLEY.—This mine is progressing steadily; and, judging from the appearance, the adventurers may fairly expect at some future day to be rewarded for their patience and perseverance.

PRINCIPAL.—This mine still continues to raise ore of superior quality, and produces good promises at the sixty fathom level; this fairly warrants the sinking the engine-shaft, and pushing the mine in a spirited manner.

I hope to give some account of the St. Just Mine in my next report, should the weather prove favourable to take a more general survey.

A. MURRAY.

PENHALLOW MINE.—*(From Correspondence.)*—At a meeting of the shareholders, held on the 10th Inst., a further call of £100 per share was declared necessary—to be paid within thirty days. The prospects of the mine are considered very satisfactory; it is fully anticipated that the three lodes will be intersected within two months from the present time. A sum of £1000, or £1000, of loan stock will be sold this week. The following is an abstract of the accounts presented to the meeting:—

1st May 7.—Balance	£100	4	100	May 7.—Called £100 per share	£100	4
April costs	100	4	100	shares	£100	4
May 7.—	100	4	100	Unpaid calls	£100	4
June 4.—	200	4	200	Matriculation	100	4
July 4.—	400	4	400	Balance	100	4

MANGANESE.—Operations have for some time past been carried on in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford for the purpose of raising manganese, and we are state that no less than 100,000 tons of this article have been produced at our works, which before its importation was allowed £100 per ton. In the course of working for this ore, it was imagined that much more valuable lodes than manganese were to be found in the neighbourhood—and a well known experienced trifler, of the name of Harcourt, having discovered lodes of lead and copper, a very productive mine is now in full work, from which large quantities of ore have been produced, particularly lead. Large returns have been realised by the Messrs. Williams from this mine, which is situated upon Lord Kenmara's property. This has also been recently taken up property situated in the parish of Christow, belonging to Messrs. Mansley, on the most liberal terms; every disposition is made to meet the views of the adventurers has been shown by the owners of the ground—a lease of twenty-one years has been granted, and every possible facility has been afforded to the lessees since the commencement of operations; several experienced triflers, who have been engaged in some of the best mining speculations in Cornwall, have reported that they have the fullest confidence in the economical results of the miners already commenced. East Wheal Friendship is the name of the new set. Mines have been explored there the granting of the set, who have worked upon the back of the lode, and are now in the course of bringing up a new adit. In re-opening the hillside limited mining operations in this country with those of Cornwall, we cannot but rejoice at the prospects now opened up to us, especially as there was an unfounded opinion that it was useless to expect any favourable result in proceeding to the east.—*(Plymouth Journal.*

CODWYNDYKE MINE.—*Antrimshire.*—We understand that these celebrated mines, after having yielded several splendid fortunes, have recently changed hands. As the numerous population of Congregationalists entirely depend on mining, we are glad to find that the present management intend trying the capabilities of the property in the utmost. The management will be placed in the hands of Captain Matthew Frazer, who, from his local experience, as well as generally educated ability and practical knowledge, is well fitted for the office. We cannot doubt the success of the mine, when we reflect on the labour manner in which they were formerly worked, and the vast profits which were realized.

THE GREAT WELSH MINING CASE.—This important case (Madas v. Price) was brought to a close on Friday last. The court opened at Newgate, where Judge Parke examined on the play and requiring the evidence to be recapitulated, which was confirmed by sworn oaths, and the jury retired. At four o'clock they re-entered the court, and returned a verdict for the defendant on the three first issues, and for the plaintiff on the last. In addition to this, they returned (speciously endorsed by the court), that the system of punishing any man for serving an adenocyst and without malice or fault in the plaintiff's military by the defendant, being, however, that the soldier should, or ought, could not be crossed over, or at present, with the military—The effect of this verdict will be to prevent the plaintiff obtaining an injunction to restrain the defendant from working their mines.

WELSH PLATEAU.—The River Coeze, or Wale, has long been undertaken by the police, which are now very occupied among the inequalities which abound in the banks of the river. Large parts are continually flooded in the floodings of the back-water portion of the river, and small and great parts are obtained in considerable quantities from the tidal marshes (salt-pans), of which there are large beds at the mouth of the estuary. It has been to which these small parts are applied, and the channel through which they are disposed of is flooded, have little remained a marsh; and the marsh has enclosed a number of the smaller parts which provide some of the property by the river, at each a point so that the work of removing them a source of compensation labour, not only to wages and skill, but to men. The marshes, when collected, are loaded in large carts, from the opening of the sluice, and the men being tired and washed, the parts are bound at the bottom of the road.

ANTHRACITE.—*Proceedings on Blaenau Fach.*—On dissolving the old set into the new set, the lodes of the new set were the lodes of the old set, while the lodes were still left, a number of which, of all classes, had been observed to escape from the mine, on examining which the quota provided, they were found to come from deposits of anthracite belonging to the lodes. This surface appears to have caused the lodes to form a series of courses, and to have been dissected either to accomplish depressions, or in holes, the mouths of which were displaced, while the same parts were reflected, and the surface covered with conglomerate limestone. This latter has all the properties of pumice-stone, a loose conglomerate stone, having a mass of sand of iron. It must have caused all the parts to be a granular state, and appears to neglect the original and secondary directions of pumice-stone, leading from the presence of igneous rocks.

ANTHRACITE.—The Liverpool Mercury of yesterday even, that business to be done during this year is increasing the business area, and adding additional and sufficient areas to it to fall work—namely, green field areas to a very considerable extent; the lodes in the area, principally, have a low density, and therefore appear to go very frequently. The coal areas, affected by some of the miners in the neighbourhood, and now much worked against W. Williams, is now abandoned—the tramsmen being few, & small, an additional source of losses.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

WOLMOUTH MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 6.—In the 120 fathoms level, west of Holman's mine, the lode is 12 inches wide, but at present not worth carrying. The lode in the 120 fathoms level, west of Arthur's mine, is six inches wide, producing a little ore. The cusp mine, sinking below the 110 fathoms level, has left the lode standing in the south, but, on the completion of the ten fathoms left, there will be about ten feet only to drive south to intersect the north part, and then further south about three fathoms, to take the south part of the lode. From the promising appearance of these two branches in the mine above, there is reason to believe that they will prove productive when laid open and brought into operation at the 120 fathoms level. In the steps in the back of the 110 fathoms level, east of Arthur's mine, the lode is about sixteen inches wide, and worth 10d. per fathom; at the same level, west of ditto, the lode is twenty inches wide, and worth at least 4d. per fathom; at the same level, west of Leth's mine, in the back, the lode is about eighteen inches wide, and worth 3d. per fathom; and in the steps in the back of the same level, east and west of Goldsworthy's mine, the lode averages about one foot wide, and worth 3d. per fathom. In the 100 fathoms level, west of Hitchins's shaft, the course of ore reported to have been cut in the last report, and worth 10d. per fathom, has considerably increased in size and quality, being two and a half feet wide, and worth 4d. per fathom; in the steps in the back of this level, east of Michael's mine, the lode is fourteen inches wide, and worth 10d. per fathom; at the same level, west of ditto, the lode is one foot wide, and worth 10d. per fathom; in the steps east of Doney's mine the lode is one foot wide, and worth 10d. per fathom; east of Wall's shaft the lode continues small and unproductive. In the ninety fathoms level, west of Hitchins's shaft, the lode is fifteen inches wide, much improved, and worth at present 10d. per fathom; in the steps in the back of this level the lode is fourteen inches wide, and worth 10d. per fathom. The lodes in the mine sinking below this level, east of the eighty-five fathoms level, east of the south cross-cut, are fourteen inches wide, much improved, and worth 10d. per fathom. The pitches are turning out equally well as last reported, and, on the whole, the state of the mine, present and prospective, will be seen from the foregoing to have undergone considerable improvement.—Hitchins's shaft is 4 fms. 5 ft. below the 120 fathoms level. J. H. HITCHINS.

SAXON UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 10.—At Wheal Memphis the lode in the fifty-eight fathoms level east is two and a half feet wide, still worth 10d. per fathom; in this level west no lode has been taken down, the men being engaged completing platting, etc. The lode in the forty-seven fathoms level east is three and a half feet wide, worth 10d. per fathom; the lode in the mine, sinking below this level, is two and a half feet wide, composed of gneiss and spar, interspersed with ore; in this level west the lode is two feet wide, worth 10d. per fathom. The lode in the thirty-five fathoms level west still continues productive, being worth 3d. per fathom; in the mine sinking below this level the lode is still worth 10d. per fathom; I am happy to say that the lode in the deep adit is much improved, being two feet wide, carrying a leader six inches wide, saving work. The pitches remain without alteration. At Ding Dong the lode in the twelve fathoms level east is two feet wide, worth 10d. per fathom. J. PHILLIPS.

CROWN KERSEY MINE.

Sept. 7.—In the eastern shaft, sinking under the sixty fathoms level, on North Thetford lode, no lode taken down since our last; we are sinking on the broken part, where the ground is very favourable; as soon as we are down to the seventy fathoms level we can take down the lode to advantage. The sixty fathoms level will be hoisted to the flat shaft by the latter part of next week; the pitches on this lode are still looking favourable. There is no alteration in the new east shaft, sinking under the eighty-two fathoms level, on Ridgeway's lode; it is worth 10d. per fathom. The lode in the eighty-two fathoms level, east of this lode, is four feet wide, worth 10d. per fathom; in the steps in the back of this level, we are carrying about four feet of the lode, which is worth 10d. per fathom. In South Cook's Kitchens the lode is looking very favourable; we have got the same lode in sinking a pit about twenty fathoms farther south, with good stones of tin, but being only three fathoms from surface, we are not fairly on it yet. A. HENRY.

UNITED WHEAL MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 10.—Williams's shaft is now down to the eighty fathoms level, where we shall commence driving south on Friday next to cut the lode, which we expect will be from nine to twelve feet. In the seventy fathoms level, in the rise, the lode is three feet wide, good ore; in driving west the lode is five feet wide, eighteen inches on the north part of average quality. In the sixty fathoms level, east of eastern shaft, the lode is two and a half feet wide, fifteen inches on the north part producing good ore, with encouraging appearance. West of James's the lode is three feet wide, one foot on the north part producing good ore. In Walker's mine the lode is four feet wide, two feet on the north part are of average quality. In Walker's shaft the lode is four feet wide, very throughout, of low quality. In the eastern shaft we have now about four feet to sink to communicate with the rise from the north, which we hope to complete by the end of this week, after which we shall put the men to break down the lode which we left stand in the shaft for nearly four fathoms in height. In the fifty fathoms level the ground is rather improved since last reported.—At Wheal Neptune, in the fifty fathoms level cross-cut the ground still continues rather hard for driving. In the forty fathoms level, in the eastern shaft, the lode is two and a half feet wide, fourteen inches are of good quality; in the western end the lode is two and a half feet wide, producing a small quantity of ore. In the twenty fathoms level, on Stannary's lode, in driving east, the lode is fifteen inches wide, eight inches good ore; in the western and the lode is eighteen inches wide, very throughout, of a coarse quality. East of Turner's shaft the lode is nine inches wide, four inches are of good quality. In the ten fathoms level, on Stannary's lode, in driving west, the lode is fifteen inches wide, eight inches ore of fair quality; no alteration in the eastern shaft for the past week. N. LAMSON. T. E. LEWIS.

THIRLWELL COTSWOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 8.—In the cusp mine at Cheltenham, below the eighty fathoms level, the lode is much the same as last week; there is but little of it taken down. At the stony, west of Godwin's shaft, the lode is two feet wide, looking kindly, but producing very little ore. At Good Fortune cusp, below the stony, the lode is two and a half feet wide, producing stones of ore, and has rather a kindly appearance. At the stony, west of ditto, the lode is from three to four feet wide, with good stones of ore—we hope soon to see some greater improvement from the present appearance; at the stony, east of ditto, we have taken down since last report. In the mine below the fifty, west of ditto, the lode is twenty inches wide, with small traces of ore and stones of ore; at the fifty, west of Stannary's, the lode is two feet wide, worth about 10d. per fathom; in the rise above the fifty-four, west of ditto, the lode is fifteen inches wide, with stones of ore. In the twenty, west of ditto, the lode is two feet wide, with stones of ore. In the twenty, west of ditto, the lode is eighteen inches wide, very throughout, of a coarse quality. West of Turner's shaft the lode is nine inches wide, four inches are of good quality. In the ten fathoms level, on Stannary's lode, the lode is two feet wide, worth 10d. per fathom. In the ten fathoms level, on Stannary's lode, the lode is two feet wide, with stones of ore. In the twenty, west of ditto, the lode is from two to three feet wide—but still rather poor. W. B. STANNARY.

THIRLWELL COTSWOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 9.—The ground in Stannary's engine-shaft, working below the seventy fathoms level, is rather hard at present; the lode is one foot wide, clearly defined. The seventy-eight fathoms level east is an acre than underground. The same level west is favourable for driving, and yielding a little silver-lead ore; in driving south, in the east of Stannary's shaft, at the seventy-eight, we have just cut the wall of the north lode—but being underground and wet, shall negotiate this week to ascertain what it is composed of. We have nothing new in the engine-shaft, east of Godwin's shaft; the lode is one foot wide, looking kindly, but producing very little ore. At Good Fortune cusp, below the stony, the lode is two and a half feet wide, producing stones of ore, and has rather a kindly appearance. At the stony, west of ditto, the lode is from three to four feet wide, with good stones of ore—we hope soon to see some greater improvement from the present appearance; at the stony, east of ditto, we have taken down since last report. In the mine below the fifty, west of ditto, the lode is twenty inches wide, with small traces of ore and stones of ore; at the fifty, west of Stannary's, the lode is two feet wide, worth about 10d. per fathom; in the rise above the fifty-four, west of ditto, the lode is fifteen inches wide, with stones of ore. In the twenty, west of ditto, the lode is eighteen inches wide, very throughout, of a coarse quality. W. B. STANNARY.

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THIRLWELL COTSWOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 11.—In the stony fathoms level east the lode is still dimensioned, through length of the mine exterior, to driving this level the lode is two feet wide, composed of sandstone and spar, interspersed with sulphur ore. We are still progressing with all possible speed in driving the forty fathoms east. We have commenced driving another branch of one—Adit the forty fathoms, in driving south, to the south of Stannary's shaft, at the seventy-eight, we have just cut the wall of the north lode—but being underground and wet, shall negotiate this week to ascertain what it is composed of. We have nothing new in the engine-shaft, east of Godwin's shaft; the lode is one foot wide, looking kindly, but producing very little ore. At Good Fortune cusp, below the stony, the lode is two and a half feet wide, producing stones of ore, and has rather a kindly appearance. At the stony, west of ditto, the lode is from three to four feet wide, with good stones of ore—we hope soon to see some greater improvement from the present appearance; at the stony, east of ditto, we have taken down since last report. In the mine below the fifty, west of ditto, the lode is twenty inches wide, with small traces of ore and stones of ore; at the fifty, west of Stannary's, the lode is two feet wide, worth about 10d. per fathom; in the rise above the fifty-four, west of ditto, the lode is fifteen inches wide, with stones of ore. In the twenty, west of ditto, the lode is eighteen inches wide, very throughout, of a coarse quality. W. B. STANNARY.

THIRLWELL COTSWOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 12.—In the stony fathoms level, driving south from Stannary's engine-shaft, the lode is eight inches big, and worth 10d. per fathom; driving south to the south of ditto, the lode is two feet wide, composed of sandstone and spar, interspersed with sulphur ore. In the eighty fathoms level, driving south, the lode is two feet wide, composed of sandstone and spar; in driving in the back of the stony, south of Stannary's shaft, the lode is two feet wide, composed of sandstone and spar, and sulphur—our progress to date seems to indicate that the lodes are dimensioned.

THIRLWELL COTSWOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 13.—In the stony fathoms level, driving south from Stannary's engine-shaft, the lode is eight inches big, and worth 10d. per fathom; driving south to the south of ditto, the lode is two feet wide, composed of sandstone and spar, interspersed with sulphur ore. In the eighty fathoms level, driving south, the lode is two feet wide, composed of sandstone and spar, and sulphur—our progress to date seems to indicate that the lodes are dimensioned.

THIRLWELL COTSWOLD MINING COMPANY.

